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BOOK NOTICES.

The Guide to South Africa.—Twelfth edition. lxiv and 477 pp., 14 maps, 2 diagrams, and index. Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., London, and 8 and 10 Bridge Street, New York, 1904. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

This book is full of information for tourists, sportsmen, invalids, and settlers. It is evident that care has been taken to make the compilation accurate. Sportsmen may find, for example, all details concerning hunting equipment, varieties of game, the game laws, and the regions where game may still be found. Farmers may learn of the distribution of agriculture, the nature of soils, the crops, forests, live stock, facilities for irrigation, and regulations for the sale of lands. All points of interest to tourists, routes of travel, hotel accommodations, and other information receive full attention. The maps and town plans, prepared by George Philip & Son, London, are very satisfactory specimens of cartography. Some of the routes described extend into the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Life in Canada. By Thomas Conant. vi and 290 pp. and 27 illustrations. William Briggs, Toronto, 1903. (Price, \$1.50.)

The author makes some interesting contributions to the history of Canada, chiefly Ontario, and to our knowledge of the manners and customs of its inhabitants in the century beginning in 1792, when his ancestors settled in the country. His book throws light on the pioneer days of nineteenth century development; and this record of the early struggles, the hardships, the perils, the sturdy courage, and virtues of our friends across the Border will interest us almost as much as the similar experiences of our forefathers.

In those early days the settler in Ontario often saw the work of the industrious beaver. The value of all other furs was made by comparison with a beaver skin. Salt-water salmon at that time swarmed in Canadian rivers. In November they ascended the streams for spawning, and they were often caught in Lake Ontario. Of course, they were not found above Niagara Falls. Wolves were a terrible pest, and the Government paid a bounty of about \$6 for each wolf's head. Thomas Conant, the author's grandfather, in 1806, spent an evening at the home of a young woman with whom he was "keeping company," and about midnight set out for his home, three miles away. A pack of wolves in full cry were soon upon him, and he saved his life only by climbing a beech tree, where he spent the rest of the night with the animals howling around him. Slavery existed in upper Canada till 1793, when it was abolished. There were not many slaves, but no compensation was paid to their owners. In his travels the author thinks he has seen no country that so much resembles Ontario as the plains of Hungary, near Budapest. It was difficult for the early settlers of Ontario to pay for their farms, because there was little market for their produce; money was extremely difficult to get, and even if there had been markets a farm was unproductive until cleared of timber, so it was harder to pay \$4 an acre then than \$80 to-day. The book is well illustrated.

Südamerika und die deutschen Interessen. Von Dr. Wilhelm Sievers. 95 pp. Strecker & Schröder, Stuttgart, 1903. (Price, m. 2.70.)

This monograph is an authoritative summary of South America in its racial, political, and economic aspects. Dr. Sievers says that South America, since the